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supervision of a committee of a breeders' association or an agricultural society.

[illegible]

The Farm.

WEIGHT OF SHEEP AND MUTTON
COMPARED WITH OTHER BREEDS.

Judging by the excitement and scramble to obtain great weight of gross fleece without a due regard for wool, one would get the impression that in this lies all the value our Merinos possess. We do not stop to think what such unnecessary extravagance costs to produce. To illustrate a question with our herds to what extent it should be cultivated. It is a subject that should engage our thoughts as to what are its uses, and what its abuses. It is useful in promoting a healthy growth of wool, limiting each fibre, covering it with a thin coating of oil, holding it together in solid blocks between the seams or fleeces joints, thus protecting it from friction; fibres sliding on each other and wearing off the felting properties. The abuse is when it is produced in excess of its uses, and causes unnecessary cost.

We are not aware that there has been a practical test or an analysis made to ascertain what the cost of production is, as compared to that of pure wool. To illustrate our views on this subject we will estimate three pounds of oil to be equivalent, in cost, to one of wool; also that four pounds of gross fleece to one of pure wool, for the stock ram, and three to one for the ewe, would be our idea of what the standard ought to be for our stud flocks. If this be carried out until it became a fixed habit in the flock, then they will more surely transmit the desired amount than by going to extremes.

A ram yielding 25 pounds of gross fleece, which scores seven pounds, is far better than one yielding 34 pounds, which scores five pounds, (this being the estimated equalized cost of production). We are aware that many advocates the theory that the 34 pound ram would build up the flocks to a standard faster than would the 25 pound ram. This has not been our experience. This excessive oiliness is an exception to the rule, and does not transmit itself with any degree of certainty. There will be occasionally some animals produced possessing this excess, while the main portion will be below mediocrity, hence breaking up the uniformity which might have been sustained on a higher standard by the 25 pound ram. A violent cross made in this way would be in its effect as to cross the 300 pound ram on the 60 or 100 pound ewe, and by following up extremes we are constantly adding opposing forces. In breeding to the most thorough bred animals, to obtain a point which they possess, we will be more sure to obtain what we want than by going to extremes. It has been shown by past experiments that very much larger sheep than we now have would not meet the wants of our country; it has been found that the cost of production supercedes them as producers of wool. If this furor for great weight of gross fleece continues we shall have to enlarge their size, and here we would have no bounds. If possible, they would grow them to the size of a cow, and have them yield 300 or 400 pounds. We must stop somewhere, and we know of no better time than now. Our best sheep are large enough and yield enough in gross weight of fleece. We have enough to do for many years to come in perfecting what we now have, in the way of form, general style, wrinkles, fleece, oil, etc., when we take into account that the perfect sheep has yet to be produced, to say nothing of a whole flock. If we succeed in adding value without corresponding cost of production, we will have established a real improvement. We believe that herein lies the secret of our future success. As our country grows older, and land dearer, the competition in all legitimate business becomes closer. We see it in all kinds of manufactures. The mill owner is constantly studying how he can cut down expenses, or introduce new machinery, or cheaper raw material, to enable him to place his goods upon the market, with the prospect of a fair remuneration, and to compete with his neighboring manufacturer, or the world at large if must be. Now if two and three pounds of oil to one of pure wool is found to be sufficient for the protection of the growth of wool, and we believe that in the near future, less rather than more will be found sufficient by growing thicker fleeces, and in this we would improve the quality, without diminishing the quantity, or increasing the cost of production of the other hand if it be found that three pounds of oil be equivalent in cost of production to one of pure wool, each three pounds in excess of gross fleece would diminish one pound of pure wool. The fleece should correspond with other valuable points so as to give the greatest combined value to the animal.

As to the mutton of the Merino it is supposable that we have in our Merinos the best mutton sheep, with the best wool growers in the world. This would be assuming too much, as our breeders have made the growing of wool of the first importance. On the other hand, men like Elmon and Bakewell, who have been concerned in great mutton breeding, made breeding for mutton a specialty. With them the wool bearing was of secondary importance. They bred away from it rather than increased it, as it enabled them to more fully develop the mutton qualities. Early maturity is of the first importance in all meat producing animals, consequently they did not want the wool to supersede them in building them up to quick maturity. Their system of high feeding and judicious breeding, to obtain early maturity, had the effect in fully maturing them at or before two years old. After this age they rapidly decline, both as to quality of mutton and wool bearing. We are of the opinion that the mutton breeds proper up to two years old will produce more pounds of mutton at the same cost, and the quality will be better.

While we do not claim the Merino as the best mutton sheep, one to hang up in the shop windows, or cut up on the block with as well marked meat as the Down families, yet we claim they have their place as a mutton sheep, where no other breed can successfully compete. As a winter feeding sheep on our farms where straw is to be converted into manure this sheep has no equal. If it be of the model form, with its abundant fleece, and of proper age, it can easily be fattened to weigh 135 pounds, and will command the highest price per pound, live weight, in the market. This may be accounted for by the gross value of their pelts in proportion to their live weight. Can a given number of pounds be produced at the same cost with the Merino as with other breeds? We believe that it can if its habits are understood and be rightly located. It should not be converted into mutton until four years old. It is no ripper at this age than the mutton breeds are at two years. It does not grow as fast when young, nor is its mutton of as good quality as when matured. This may be accounted for since it has a greater proportion of wool to grow with it, and its carcass being largely made up of muscle does not mix with fat until it arrives at maturity, at which time its mutton compares favorably with other breeds. Now when we take into account the greater value of the fleece during its four years of growth, and its aptitude in utilizing straw and other coarse fodder, as a part of its winter feed, and that it will pay a yearly profit in its fleece until maturity, and if the profits of its four fleeces be deducted from its whole cost, it would leave the Merino costing no more per pound, if as

much, as the mutton breed would at two years old. If both breeds be put in the slaughter pen at two years old the mutton breeds would be the most profitable, but if both be kept until four years old, the scales would tip the other way.

As to the feeding qualities of the different breeds, the Merino requires more coarse food in proportion to grain than do the mutton breeds. A practical breeder and feeder of Cotswolds once told us how he fed his sheep. When he wished to fatten them he placed them in a close stable, their morning feed was all the corn they could eat, and when they would eat no more he gave them oats, of which they would eat a good amount. This feed was repeated at noon and at night, with all the turnips they would eat between meals. They also had hay, of which they would eat but little. In this way he made them very fat. They were usually sold for Christmas mutton. We once saw one of them dressed; the fat was two inches thick on the ribs. The Merino could not endure such feeding. The requisite feed to bring them to their best state would not fatten the Cotswold; consequently they ought not to be fed together. Then it depends on what our surroundings are to determine which would be the most profitable. On farms near large towns where a forced system of feeding can be made practicable the mutton breeds would be best. On the other hand, where wheat is largely grown in rotation with other crops the Merino will hold its own, and on the great grazing lands of the south and west it has no competitor.

Our estimates of the above are made on an estimate when wool-growing can be made reasonably profitable. If the present low prices of wool compel us to study how we can improve them so as to be able to hold their place. Such depressions as we now are passing through are generally looked upon as a great calamity. We do not look upon it in that way, but rather as a future blessing. So valuable an animal as our Merino will never be thrown away, nor will such times last forever. It will stimulate breeders who have an interest at stake and a love for their business, to study how they can so improve them so as to be able to compete in the markets of our country. Such times compel us to draft out such animals as cannot meet the competition, or whole flocks, and replace them with such animals as can meet the competition. Do not let us throw away valuable flocks or be discouraged with the present outlook, but redouble our efforts in building up solid value. It can be more easily accomplished than in times of prosperity. Then let us be prepared when this cloud passes to show a better sheep than has as yet been seen.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY NOTES.

A Day at the Owosso Breeding Stables, and with Printers who breed Jerseys and Pure Bred Fowls.

If one were to visit Shiawassee County for the purpose of viewing the fine stock that is being bred there, and not visit the Owosso Breeding Stables, and take a look at the young trotters that are being bred and raised by Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, they would miss a treat such as one rarely meets. Louis Napoleon, Fanny Mape, Jo Gavin, Jerome Eddy, George Milo and others there are familiar names to every horseman, and the position they occupy in the constellation of great trotters and progenitors of famous trotters, will cause their names to be known among horsemen for ages to come.

With J. W. Hibbard, in whose charge we were while in Shiawassee County, and in company with Mr. E. O. Dewey of the Owosso Times, we called at Messrs. Dewey & Stewart's office. Mr. Dewey was busy at the time and requested us to be seated a moment, and he would accompany us to the stables. The office is itself a complete picture gallery—all the available space on the walls is occupied with pictures of famous trotters of the past and present, noted sires of trotters, turf scenes, etc., and we got the impression at first glance that the proprietors were not only proficient students of their business, but loved to dwell in company with these immortal champions of the turf.

Going to the stables we were first shown Hattie Mares, a bay mare by Abdullah Star, out of Fanny Mape. Then Lotty Mape by Jerome Eddy out of Hattie Mape. As Jerome Eddy's dam was Fanny Mape, it will be seen that this mare Lotty is the produce of half brother and sister. This experiment was productive of happy results, as Lotty has already shown herself an unusual trotter among trotters, both in single and double harness. In a stall next to her stands the bay gelding, Harry Patchen, Lotty's mate, and when they are hitched together, they "don't let country plugs drop much slobber in the rear end of their buggy."

We next went to the stables at the outskirts of the city. Here we saw Louis Napoleon in his winter quarters. He gazed at us as though surprised to see us, and then trotted around the inclosure as gracefully and as nimbly as a three-year-old. We next viewed Jo Gavin, too well known to need description, and who is getting quite a reputation as a sire of trotters. Then we came to the stall occupied by George Milo, a bay stallion foaled in 1880, and own brother to Jerome Eddy. He is of finer style, better finished than Eddy, and if it were not known that he was closely related to a famous trotter, he would attract much attention. He has plenty bone and good muscles, and it is but reasonable to believe that he is capable of equaling if not surpassing Eddy for speed. We were shown Furor, a bay stallion, coming three years old, that had been brought up from Kentucky to be used as an outcross on the mares at these stables. He is a rather large, rangy young horse of good style and proportions, and were it not known that he carries some of the best trotting blood in his veins known, he would be taken for one of the finest carriage and general purpose horses in the country. We also saw the bay colt Abdullah Wilkes that was brought from Kentucky. He is a more compact, blocky built horse than Furor, and is of a style and make up that betoken great endurance, yet has shown a 2:30 gait at the halter.

There were several fillies shown us that are deserving of description, but space forbids. After viewing the brood mares, where we found Rosa Belle, Lizzie Mape, Jennie Patchen, Fannie Belle, Owosso Belle, and several others well known and yet too numerous to mention, we passed along to the young stock. We found Col. Mape, a bay stallion colt of 1883, sired by Louis Napoleon, out of Hattie Mape, making him three-fourths same blood as Jerome Eddy. Also Dolly Mape, a bay filly of 1880, sired by Louis Napoleon out of Fanny Mape. Fanny Mape, being the same blood as Jerome Eddy; Annie Lewis of 1882 by Louis Napoleon out of Ida Lewis, and Mitty Harris by Jo Gavin out of Fanny Harris.

After looking over the colts of 1883, and noticing their action, the natural disposition to trot, their regular motion like clock work, that will enable them to "run away on a trot," we passed along to take a look at the "saintly old matron," Fanny Mape and her associate Nellie Sutton. Fanny, although 26 years old, is showing quite a coltish disposition this winter, and hopes are entertained that she will yet breed more colts.

While in Owosso we were entertained by G. M. and E. O. Dewey, who showed us their Jersey bull Syringa's Yokum. This bull was one of the successful ones in the prize ring. His sire was Yokum Chief 4399, g. sire Butter Boy 3243, g. g. sire Balsam 2357. The dam of Yokum Chief, Witch Hazel, has a record of 14 lbs. of butter in seven days. The dam of Balsam, Oak Leaf, has a record of 17 lbs. and 9 oz of butter in seven days. Dam Syringa 3917 by Bellario 640, whose dam Coral has a record of two lbs per day, g. d. Rajah 340 tracing to Pansy 8 and Splendid 2nd. They also showed us Pet Lebrocq, a heifer bred at Beech Grove Farm, Indianapolis, sired by Lebrocq's Prize. Also a bull calf that they have for sale, sired by Syringa's Yokum 9346 out of Cathrilla 2398. This calf we believe was bred by Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.

Mr. E. O. Dewey is quite a poultry fancier, breeding Langshans, Rose-combed Brown Leghorns and Wyandotte chickens.

The Canada Thistle.

Inquiries are so common as to the best method of destroying this pest that we reproduce the following from the pen of Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in the N. Y. Tribune:

"The Canada thistle—which, by the way, is a misnomer, as it is a native of the Old World—may be known from all other thistles by the small size of the flower-heads, which are always purple, and not generally more than half an inch, or at most two-thirds of an inch, in diameter. Add to this the excessively prickly character of the leaves, and the general bushiness of the stems, which rarely exceed two or three feet in height, and we have characters which will enable any one readily to recognize the pest. The Canada thistle like most others is strictly speaking a biennial; that is, it gets a start in life one year and then the next grows up, produces an abundance of flowers and seeds, and then decently dies. That is, the other species die decently. Here is just where the Canada thistle does not follow the custom of all well-behaved thistles. During the second year of its life, which should be its last, it quickly sends out underground a number of stems which secretly penetrate the soil and get a good foothold, so that when the parent plant dies these hidden offshoots do not suffer. Thus, while the plant itself dies at the end of the second year, its underground stems do not. Each of the latter will act just as the parent plant did, so that while each plant dies out in time, the patch of thistles is perennial.

"Now as to the destruction of the pest: It is evident that every method resorted to must take into account these underground stems. It is not enough merely to prevent its seeding. That would check it only in one particular, and the least important one at that. Let me enumerate several methods which will prove successful if thoroughly carried out: 1. No plant, even though it be a Canada thistle, can live without having green leaves exposed to the sunlight. If no leaves are allowed to appear, as by persistent hoeing, any Canada thistle patch may be starved out. The difficulty is that in such a contest between a farmer and his thistles, the farmer gets tired out sooner than the thistles do. 2. Plow up the patch, and carefully pick out every underground part of the thistles that can be found by repeated harrowing. After the lapse of a few weeks repeat the process, and then again, and again. This is tedious and expensive, but in some cases it will pay. 3. In the early season cut off every plant at the surface of the ground, and drop on the top of the root a small handful of salt. Some recommend the addition of copperas. This can only be resorted to when the patch of thistles is limited in extent. I know a chemist who destroyed a small patch of thistles in his dooryard by pouring a spoonful of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) on top of the root."

"Listing" Corn.

The new method of planting corn, which is termed "listing" is thus described in the N. Y. Times: "It consists in the use of a double mold board plow, which opens the furrow, and a dropper which is operated by a wheel and gears in front so that the seed is dropped in the furrow behind the plow. A scraper comes after and covers the seed. In this way several acres a day can be planted, and the middle can be plowed at leisure after the corn is planted. This hastens the planting very much, and is a method that could be adopted elsewhere than in the west with advantage. The corn can be quite cultivated one way, but this is only a common practice now everywhere, and is economical, as it increases the yield 25 per cent. over that of the old-fashioned hill system. This quick planting has the advantage of getting the corn ahead of the weeds, and so saving much after labor in cultivation."

EFFECT OF STARVATION ON WOOL.—Whenever during the growth of wool the sheep from which it is sheared suffers, either from disease or starvation, a weak place will be developed in the wool. A straw will break the wool at the weak spot. No matter how fine such wools may prove or how excellent their conditions, experts will find these weak spots and mark down the values accordingly. Those who are conducting western sheep ranches without proper shelter for their animals, or sufficient winter feed, will

never succeed in making wool growing a remunerative branch of business. These weak places in their wools reduce market prices to a low and unsatisfactory range.

The agricultural editor of the N. Y. Times shows the value of some alleged statistics, as follows: "In some 'gleanings' we find the statement that the corn crop of last year was worth \$450,643,000; the wheat crop, \$454,675,779; and the egg crop, \$475,682,889. These figures are evidently an example of the kind of figurative calculation indulged in by the maiden who counted her chickens before they were hatched, at least as regards the production of eggs. For at the liberal price of 10 cents a dozen for eggs the production must have been equal to 36,000,000, 000, or at 60 eggs for each hen in the year there must have been 600,000,000 hens at work, which is 150 for each farm, 12 for each man, woman, and child in the whole country, including all the people in cities, towns, mines, ranches, shops, and every other industrial locality where there are no farmers."

Agricultural Items.

The Rural World says 53,721 acres of sorghum were planted in Kansas last year forage alone, and that it is growing in favor for each purpose every year.

N. J. COLMAN, in an address before the Mississippi Cane Growers' Association, says the time has come when the development of the sorghum industry warrants the organization of a National Association, for the encouragement of the work throughout the United States.

It is said that in Illinois the great bulk of the corn crop being so soft, is lavishly fed to everything that will eat it, and that it is common to see piles of soft corn, which have been asorted from the harder, lying alongside of fields and piled in fence corners, where stock has access to it with the same freedom as they have to corn fodder, or stacks of straw and hay.

PROF. COOK says no one should think wren peas are good for planting. Although the germ is not usually destroyed, the nutritious matter necessary to a healthy growth. The pea-plant eats the peas while they are yet in the pod and lives in the shells through the winter. The use of camphor, as recommended by some, is therefore useless as far as preserving the peas is concerned.

W. D. BOYNTON, in the Indiana Farmer, reminds farmers that it is not a good plan to sow seed grown upon the home farm for many years in succession. A farmer living on a sandy loam, should endeavor, he says, to exchange seed with one who lives on a clay soil, and vice versa. He can give no scientific explanation of the practice or why it benefits, but says experience, that best of teachers, proves the position. Potatoes cannot long be raised on a heavy clay soil without losing their good qualities.

MAJOR ALVORD, of Houghton Farm, Orange County, New York, said at a meeting of the Milk Producers' Association at Boston, last month, that there must be an improvement and reform in the milk business. Boston spends \$3,500,000 for milk annually, of which the producer gets but \$2,000,000. Half the remainder might be secured to the producer by cheaper handling. The middlemen must go, and farmers must act in concert to effect this.

The Illinois State Agricultural Society, at the winter meeting, raised the amount to be offered in premiums for corn to \$450. This is to be divided into three premiums of \$100 each and three of \$50 each, to be awarded as follows: \$100 for the best bushel of corn from each one of the three grand divisions of the State and \$50 for the second. The conditions are that the successful competitors shall deliver at Springfield 25 bushels of corn like that for which they received premiums, to be distributed by the Society for seed.

THE GREATEST HORSE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA.—One of the many wonderful enterprises the great West is noted for, and one which none favored with opportunity should miss seeing, is the great breeding establishment of "Oaklawn," owned by M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill., 35 miles from Chicago. His importations of Percheron horses from France, to date, have aggregated the immense sum of \$2,500,000, and at the present time at "Oaklawn," 600 head of the choicest specimens of that race can be seen, while on their Colorado ranges are 3,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions in breeding.

THE Toronto Globe gives a long list of importations practised on farmers selling pork in that city, by which they suffer from swindling sharpers, and says in conclusion: "Protection against imposition in weighing is to be found in farmers having their own scales or using the city scales. This remedy the men who are the victims are generally averse to using. The shortage nuisance is best met by dealing with trustworthy buyers, or when dealing with parties not known to be trustworthy, by ordinary common sense business precautions against being imposed upon, and a determination not to be brow-beaten."

"Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam prepared by F. W. Kinsman & Co., of Augusta, Me., is a remedy which has acquired a great reputation, and is having a wonderful sale. Gentlemen and ladies of first-rate reputation, who have used it in their families, speak to us in enthusiastic praise of it."

W. H. SIMPSON, Belfast."

The Poultry Yard.

Hatching Time.

Soon the time of hatching will be in order, and then the most interesting and recreative part of the routine of poultry raising will claim our attention and care. Although this month is rather early in our climate to set hens, many no doubt will venture a setting or two, but in most cases they are from Asiatic breeds.

Before the time of hatching, it is advisable to save the eggs from your best laying hens if they are up to the standard requirements, in preference to those laid by pullets. Each egg should be marked with the date it was laid, and put away in a safe place where it will not get chilled, and turned every day or two if kept some time before setting.

It is not always safe to trust a valuable setting of eggs to a broody hen, until you have proved her staying qualities. The precaution for proving her sincerity is very important. Broody hens are sometimes fickle and not entirely to be depend-

ed on, and most especially if we have choice eggs of our own, or high-priced, ones from others that we do not feel disposed to risk by giving them to a hen on her first sign of broodiness.

When a hen manifests a disposition to sit by remaining on the nest over night, by clucking, or ruffling her feathers when touched or approached, it is time that some action be taken to find out if she means business. Select a comfortable place in your hatching room if you have one; make a clean nest, and mould an fashion it like the laying one; remove the hen at night and place her gently on the new nest, with a few porcelain eggs under her, and put a cloth or board in front to keep her quiet. If she shows a determination to attend to business in the nest twenty-four or thirty hours contentedly, the valuable eggs may be entrusted to her keeping.—Poultry Monthly.

Tonics.

One of the very best tonics for chickens or moulting fowls is "Douglass' Mixture." The ingredients cost but little and are easily obtained at any drug store. This is an old recipe, but applies now as well as ever. The proportions for small flocks could be made one-quarter less. Care should be used not to put in too much at once; a tablespoonful to six quarts of water in a drinking vessel is about right. Its good effects are soon apparent in any flock, producing a vigorous and bright look in the fowls. The proportions are: One-half ounce sulphuric acid, one-half pound copperas, four quarts rain water. Keep handy and give, when a tonic is wanted, in the fowls' drinking vessels, as described above; if the birds have a cold or are out of sorts, its effects are marvelous.—Poultry Monthly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CAUSTIC
BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Caustery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or bluish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole cure of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charged paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

SPRING SALES
Kentucky Shorthorns

April 15, 16, and 17, 1884, at
DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO.

J. M. BIGGS, STERLING, KY., will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Shorthorns including two pure Dales, one place bull—the highest bred one we know of—Lady Bingley, from Don Duchesne, Blooms, Rosabells, Cowslips, Galatas, etc., topped by pure Dales, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, OF SHARPSBURG, KY., will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesne, Cypresses, Marys, Odnesses, Fillegres, Rose of Sharon, Amelias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imported Kirklevington Princess 32, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHERRY, OF THOMSON, KY., will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Shorthorns, of the following families: Griggs, Fletchers, Goss-Duchess, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The Bates Bull, Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BASCOM, OWINGSVILLE, KY., will sell about 50 head of Shorthorns, from the State Valley Herd, at the same place on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Genas, Vellunas, Cowslips, Don Duchesne, etc. The pure Bates Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families. For catalogues of either sale, apply to J. M. BIGGS, STERLING, KY., or to J. S. BERRY, OF SHARPSBURG, KY.

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DOOR HANGER!

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THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers. For descriptive circular and price address E. J. HOSER, Manager, 723-tr Romeo, Mich.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INCREASE—BY THOROUGHLY PULVERIZING THE SOIL. THE CROP. WHIPPLE SPRING TOOTH SULKY & FLOATING HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.

These Harrows are arranged to cut and move the earth like so many small plows. Every inch of ground is moved and pulverized five inches deep if desired. They are made in 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

MICHIGAN FARMER

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P. B. BROMFIELD,

Manager of Eastern Office,

150 Nassau St., New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 49,001 bu. against 57,008 bu. the previous week, and 131,600 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883, and the shipments were 34,952 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 877,330 bu., against 553,586 last week, and 714,715 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 2 was 32,736,734 bu., against 33,948,813 the previous week, and 21,909,118 bu. at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 1,163,079 bu. The export clearances for Europe for week ending February 2 were 1,216,987 bu., against 1,133,499 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 6,570,476 bu. against 9,597,989 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

Wheat has been firmer the past week, and an advance is noted on both spot and futures. Receipts are light at all leading points, and the visible supply shows a decided decrease. In this market receipts are not averaging one-half what they did at this time last year. Business, however, is very light, and speculative trading is reduced to a minimum. The outlook is certainly improving, especially for good sound winter wheat, which is reported to be becoming very scarce.

Yesterday the market was quiet but firm, and in sympathy with Chicago reports values were advanced on both spot and futures. Trading was very light, only 20 cars of spot wheat changing hands, and 55,000 bushels of futures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from February 1st to February 11th:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Feb. 1	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 3	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 4	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 5	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 6	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 7	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 8	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 9	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 10	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4
Feb. 11	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.02 1/4

While speculative trading has been light, futures have followed cash wheat, and all deals are higher than a week ago. The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals during the week:

	Feb.	March	April	May
Tuesday	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Wednesday	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Thursday	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Friday	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Saturday	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sunday	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2

The following table gives the total amount of wheat in sight, including the visible supply in this country and Canada, and the amount on passage for Great Britain and the continent of Europe, as compared with last season:

	1884.	1883.
Wheat, in sight, in this country and Canada	13,948,813	13,948,813
On passage for Great Britain and the continent of Europe	13,948,813	13,948,813
Total	27,897,626	27,897,626

The British markets are still in a flat and uninteresting condition. Stocks are heavy, and receipts apparently keeping up with the consumptive demand. The shipments from the United States are increasing slightly, and the low price of foreign wheats is grinding the British farmer badly. With excessively high rent to pay for his land, and a medium crop of wheat to sell at a very low price, it is no wonder that he should complain.

The London Times is credited with a statement to the effect that India is sending nearly as much wheat to Great Britain as the United States. The official report of the quantity of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom Jan. 24, 1884, shows that of the total amount India and Australia together were only sending 13.90 per cent, while the United States was sending 81.33 per cent.

The Cincinnati Price Current recently published an inflated article on the yield of wheat the past season, and the immense stocks that are yet in the country. The N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly takes occasion to say of its statistics:

"The Cincinnati Price Current of the 31st ult. contained an elaborate editorial on the surplus wheat in the United States. There was, however, no mention made of the quality of the winter wheat crop of 1883, which might be considered a rather important omission. The quantity of No. 2 red winter wheat in the visible supply is now but little more than 7,000,000 bushels, and the 'quality' is such that many millions of bushels more than this quantity, which is the basis of hundreds of millions of speculative sales of this grade of wheat. The Price Current, in the article mentioned, estimated the population at too small a number, which would make a larger aggregate for consumption and a smaller per capita consumption."

The Weekly estimates the population of the country at 53,000,000, and gives sound reasons for its assumption; the Price Current figures up a population of only 54,872,000. The latter paper seems to be de-

cidedly "off" in its figures this year, its estimates of the hog crop being unaccountably exaggerated, as has been proved to its entire satisfaction.

The Paris wheat market is said to be lower than at any time in the past twenty years. The British markets are dull and weak, and are likely to continue so until receipts begin to decline.

The following table shows the receipts at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.
Wheat, No. 1 white	88.7 d.	88.7 d.
do No. 2 white	88.7 d.	88.7 d.
do No. 3 white	88.7 d.	88.7 d.
do No. 4 white	88.7 d.	88.7 d.
do No. 5 white	88.7 d.	88.7 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 116,672 bu. and the shipments were 62,157 bu. The visible supply in the country on Feb. 3 amounted to 13,770,798 bu. against 11,574,748 bu. the previous week, and 10,700,651 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1,196,050 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 645,875 bu., against 624,119 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 4,960,548 bu., against 6,735,671 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 96,453 bu., against 42,419 bu. last week, and 17,704 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Two years ago the visible supply at this date amounted to 13,818,139 bu., or 5,542,341 bu. more than at present. The market has been firmer the past week, and an advance in values is noted. For No. 2 quotations are 55c per bu., new mixed 52 1/2c, and No. 3 for May delivery 58 1/2c. The Chicago market has also improved, and No. 2 is quoted there at 53c per bu. In futures February is quoted at 53c, March at 53 1/2c, and May at 54 1/2c. The shipping demand was active early in the week, but fell off under reports of dull markets abroad.

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 5s. 3d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 5 1/2d. for old do., a decline of 1d. (3c) during the week. The following statement shows the amount of corn in sight on January 19 as compared with last season:

	1884.	1883.
Visible supply in U. S. and Can.	11,574,748	11,574,748
On passage for Great Britain and the continent of Europe	13,948,813	13,948,813
Total	25,523,561	25,523,561

Chicago operators are predicting 80c corn in May, owing to the scarcity of samples that will grade No. 2.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 39,221 bu., and the shipments were 1,013 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 5 was 5,533,638 bu., against 4,853,164 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city Saturday amounted to 43,489 bu., against 37,131 bu. the previous week, and 7,933 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 249,807 bu. Values are higher although the market is very quiet. No. 2 white are quoted at 39 1/2c, and No. 2 mixed at 39 1/4c. Holders are firm in their views, and insist on outside figures. At Chicago oats have also made a slight advance during the week, and No. 2 mixed spot are selling there at 33c per bu. In futures, February delivery is quoted at 32 1/2c, March at 32 1/4c, April at 32 1/2c, and May at 32 1/4c. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 35 1/2c per bu., for No. 2 mixed, and 38c for May delivery. The New York market is quoted firm and higher. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 1 mixed, 41c; No. 2 white, 44 1/4c; No. 1 white, 46 1/4c; Western white, 48 1/4c; State white, 47 1/4c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market may be quoted as entirely unchanged, either in values or position. Good stock sells readily, while off grades are a drug in the trade. The best of the receipts of fresh made butter commands 22 1/2c per lb., at which price there is a good demand. Lots of repacked summer made stock are not wanted, and it is difficult to give quotations on such stock, as each lot sells on its merits irrespective of the market price of good butter, and a good deal of it has only merit enough to bring from 10 to 15c per lb. Good creamery butter is very scarce, and ranges from 32 to 35c per lb., according to quality. We are pleased to note a decided growth of interest in butter-making in this State, and predict that Michigan will ere long become noted as a dairy State, a business to which her fine pastures, water and climate peculiarly adapt her. At Chicago butter has ruled quiet and weak, but so far prices have been maintained at about the old range. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 33 1/2c; fair to choice do, 32 1/2c; choice dairy, 28 1/2c; fair to good do, 18 1/2c; common grades, 14 1/2c; packing stock, 10 1/2c. The New York market is weak and lower, and a decline is noted in all grades of stock, and with a light shipping demand trade is slow and dragging. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 35 1/2c; choice do, 32 1/2c; prime do, 29 1/2c; fair to good do, 25 1/2c; ordinary do, 20 1/2c; best tubs and pails, 30c; fine do, 28 1/2c; good do, 22 1/2c; and fair do, 18 1/2c. Quotations on western stock are as follows:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 11.
Western creamery, choice	35 1/2c	35 1/2c
do do do prime	33 1/2c	33 1/2c
Western do, best	32 1/2c	32 1/2c
Western dairy, good	28 1/2c	28 1/2c
Western dairy, ordinary	18 1/2c	18 1/2c
Western factory, best current make	20 1/2c	20 1/2c
Western factory, fair to good	13 1/2c	13 1/2c
Western factory, ordinary	9 1/2c	9 1/2c

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Feb. 2 were 120,446 lbs., against 240,277 lbs. the previous week, and 234,044 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 390,334 lbs.

Cheese keeps firm, and prices are well maintained on a basis of former values. In this market full cream State is still quoted at 14 1/4c per lb., and second quality at 13 1/4c. New York cheese is quoted here at 14 1/4c, and some choice Michigan commands the same figures. Some Ohio cheese is being offered, and

sells at 12 1/4c. The Chicago market shows no change, trade being quite active and values steady and firm. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 14c; 13 1/4c; full cream flats, 13 1/4c; 13 1/4c; full cream skimmings, 9 1/4c; common to fair skimmings, 7 1/4c; low grades, 3 1/4c; Young America, 14 1/4c. The New York market is active and firm, with the tendency strongly toward a higher range of prices. In fact many dealers claim to have received better prices than quotations warrant, and predict a further advance. Quotations in that market are as follows:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 11.
State factory, fancy	14 1/4c	14 1/4c
State factory, prime	13 1/4c	13 1/4c
State factory, fair to good	10 1/4c	10 1/4c
Ohio flats, prime	9 1/4c	9 1/4c
Ohio flats, fair to good	8 1/4c	8 1/4c
Ohio flats, ordinary	7 1/4c	7 1/4c
Factory skims, choice	10 1/2c	10 1/2c
Factory skims, good	9 1/2c	9 1/2c
Factory skims, fair	8 1/2c	8 1/2c

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 60s. per cwt., the same figures as reported a week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 14,869 boxes against 23,448 boxes the previous week, and 8,321 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Feb. 5 foot up 1,407,857 lbs., against 1,186,753 lbs. the previous week, and 2,181,863 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 990,576 lbs.

WOOL.

The wool markets are quite active at the east and the sales in Boston the past week foot up 3,193,400 lbs domestic and 707,000 lbs of foreign, or 3,900,400 lbs. in all, which is 614,100 lbs more than the previous week, and 1,590,900 lbs. less than for the corresponding week last year. The aggregate receipts since January 1st have been 23,348 lbs domestic and 2,049 lbs foreign, against 23,771 bales domestic and 1,050 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1883. This is a decrease of 1,433 bales domestic, and an increase of 999 bales foreign. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the market and the outlook:

"Samples of fall wools for men's wear are now fully opened, and the improved demand for wool is due in a measure to the desire of manufacturers to cover orders for goods by corresponding purchases of raw material. Opportunities for full selections of wool in this or any other market are undoubtedly diminishing as the season progresses, and we consider nearly all grades of wool good property at day's prices, and advise manufacturers to buy reasonable quantities for actual requirements."

The arrival of considerable quantities of Australian wool has been followed by a more active demand this week. Some very handsome lots of first combings brought 44c and 45c and other sales were made at figures noted below. Our review of the dry goods and clothing trade shows that present indications point to a continued preference for fine woolsens, and that coarse and medium goods are not going to receive as much attention as was anticipated. A very fine lot of scoured Montana wool brought 70c, but in the fine Territory wools are selling on a basis of 62 1/2c.

The following is a comparative statement of the prices of wool in Boston on February 9th and the corresponding date of 1883:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 9.
No. 1 Ohio	39 1/2c	42 1/2c
No. 2 Ohio	38 1/2c	41 1/2c
No. 3 Ohio	37 1/2c	40 1/2c
No. 4 Ohio	36 1/2c	39 1/2c
No. 5 Ohio	35 1/2c	38 1/2c
No. 6 Ohio	34 1/2c	37 1/2c
No. 7 Ohio	33 1/2c	36 1/2c
No. 8 Ohio	32 1/2c	35 1/2c
No. 9 Ohio	31 1/2c	34 1/2c
No. 10 Ohio	30 1/2c	33 1/2c

Sales of washed fleeces for the week included 54,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at 41 1/2c; 131,100 lbs do X and XX at 37 1/2c; 15,000 lbs Ohio X at 36 1/2c; 49,000 lbs Michigan X at 34 1/2c; 30,000 lbs Ohio No. 1 at 39 1/2c; 2,000 lbs No. 2 New Hampshire at 36c. The sales of combed and delaine fleeces comprise 25,000 lbs Michigan fine delaine at 38c; 5,000 lbs heavy do at 29c; 26,000 lbs combed on p. t.; 5,000 lbs low do at 34c; 5,000 lbs unwashed do at 30c; 4,000 lbs Michigan do do at 27c.

Among the sales of foreign wools were 594,000 lbs Australian at 44 1/2c for very choice sound lots, 40 1/4c for average, 37c for some old importations, and 35c for some new defective wool.

Economist says of the New York market: "The market for wool remains about as of late, very firm on all staple wools, such as combed and delaine, and also on fine XX and good X. Some trade also on fine Territory and pulled wool, but all of color, seedy and earthy wool is low in price and slow in demand. We note that pulled wool is now lower for low super and what is called B super and lower grades than we have known it since the war."

The outlook would be very favorable if that "horizontal" tariff bill was quietly laid away.

HOPS.

The heavy shipments the past few weeks have had the result of materially strengthening holders, and all the eastern markets are firm. So far as prices are concerned, there is nominally no change, but a poorer quality of hops will bring the top price than a few weeks ago. The Water-ville Times, in its issue of Friday last says:

"Since Tuesday the market has remained active and firm; 2 1/4c was paid for one lot which was not strictly choice. All dealers are buyers to a greater or less extent and do not seem to look for lower prices."

As to the New York market, the Daily Bulletin of Saturday last says:

"The market has been rather quiet again. Shippers are still looking around, but make comparatively few purchases at the moment, while brewers seem to be buying in small way only. With holders the general disposition seems to be to await developments, and except possibly low grades, nothing is offered at a price below 18c in the market. We note even the latter are not offered for sale. We hear of 300 bales Philadelphia sold at 27 1/2c for export (from Philadelphia) and of some 400 bales taken by brewers within the past few days at 23 1/2c. Cable bids from London of 150c for hops were reported."

The foreign markets are all firm and advancing. Of the English markets Messrs. W. H. & L. May, in their circular of January 22, say:

"An extraordinary rise in Belgian hops has taken place during the past week; the Continent is bare of stock, and is buying in this market."

American hops are also on the move upwards, the low descriptions having advanced 3c to 10c. The following are the quotations in the New York market as follows yesterday:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 11.
N. Y. State, crop of 1883, choice	23 1/2c	23 1/2c
do do do do	22 1/2c	22 1/2c
do do do do	21 1/2c	21 1/2c
do do do do	20 1/2c	20 1/2c
do do do do	19 1/2c	19 1/2c
do do do do	18 1/2c	18 1/2c
do do do do	17 1/2c	17 1/2c
do do do do	16 1/2c	16 1/2c
do do do do	15 1/2c	15 1/2c
do do do do	14 1/2c	14 1/2c
do do do do	13 1/2c	13 1/2c
do do do do	12 1/2c	12 1/2c
do do do do	11 1/2c	11 1/2c
do do do do	10 1/2c	10 1/2c
do do do do	9 1/2c	9 1/2c
do do do do	8 1/2c	8 1/2c
do do do do	7 1/2c	7 1/2c
do do do do	6 1/2c	6 1/2c
do do do do	5 1/2c	5 1/2c
do do do do	4 1/2c	4 1/2c
do do do do	3 1/2c	3 1/2c
do do do do	2 1/2c	2 1/2c
do do do do	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
do do do do	1/2c	1/2c

The breeder of Chester White Hogs met in convention at Columbus, O., on January 16th, and organized an incorporated company for the purpose of publishing a record of this breed. The breeders who met were in earnest, and reports from various parts of the country showed a general accord with the purposes of the convention. A board of directors were chosen, consisting of eleven members, and an executive committee of five. Jas. Cloud, of Kennett Square, Pa., was elected President. S. H. Todd, of Wakarusa, O., Vice President, and A. Richardson, of Parma, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer. For compiler Mr. Carl Frigean was selected, a man of large experience and recognized ability. A second meeting was to be held at Bucyrus, Ohio, on Wednesday last, to complete the organization and appoint necessary committees. Circulars will be issued immediately, giving full particulars, which can be had upon application to Secretary Richardson by those interested.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, proposes a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. upon all articles not placed upon the free list, from the present schedule of prices. It provides, however, that no reduction shall place the duty upon any article lower than that of the Morrill tariff of 1861. This sounds well; but when examined it does not bear out its promises. It seems that there were two tariff bills passed in 1861. The first of these was introduced by Mr. Morrill in December, 1860, became a law March 3d, 1861, and was passed under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. This is the one referred to by Mr. Morrison. The other one was introduced and passed at the extra session called by Mr. Lincoln in the summer of 1861. This is what is known as the War tariff of 1861, and was also introduced by Mr. Morrill. Nearly everyone thinks that Mr. Morrison refers to the War tariff as the basis below which there shall be no reduction in duties, but in this they are mistaken. He means the first tariff bill passed in 1861, which was introduced before the first meetings of the war were heard. Let this fact be remembered when the "horizontal" tariff bill is discussed.

THE CONTAGIOUS CATTLE DISEASE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Thinking you would be glad of a word or two relative to the bill for the suppression of contagious diseases of cattle, I send you the following. The bill is undergoing the ordeal of discussion and criticism in committee of the whole in the House. Considerable opposition to it passage is manifested by members from some of the States. Texas seems to be the most decided in its opposition, seconded by Louisiana. It has been under discussion for two days now, and may continue longer. Quite a number of speeches have been made on both sides of the question. "States Rights" doctrine is preached to a certain extent, but I think to no very severe injury of the passage of the bill. It is generally believed that the bill will pass the House, but in the Senate some doubt is expressed. So far as I am able to learn, the Michigan delegation, both in the House and Senate, is solid for some bill for arresting the spread and stamping out contagious diseases of cattle. To my mind the necessity of doing something in this direction is generally acquiesced in by members of both Houses. Some oppose the bill as tending to create monopoly; some think too much power will be placed in too few hands. The necessity of doing something seems apparent, and the demand is so strong from so large an interest, scattered over so large a portion of the United States, that I think it will not go unheeded. How long before it will be done will depend on the opposition which may develop itself. The Morrison Bill for a horizontal reduction of tariff duties of 20 per cent. has been introduced and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. Should the bill become a law it is stated that it would affect the price of wool unfavorably to the amount of several cents a pound. What the fate of such a bill would be cannot be told at present.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BALL

STANDARD SCALES.

JEROME, Mich. Feb. 5, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please answer through the MICHIGAN FARMER the following: What constitutes a standard scale? How many different companies manufacture standard scales, and who are they? Scales agents about here claim there are but three (3) standard scales, namely: Fairbanks, Howe and Buffalo. If you will answer the above in next week's FARMER, you will oblige more than one.

C. M. C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW, Clod Crusher and Leveler

AGENTS WANTED. IT IS THE BEST SELLING TOOL ON EARTH.

The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the cutting, lifting, turning, and pulverizing of the soil. This three operations of crushing, leveling, and pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire surface of the soil is pulverized, and it is adapted to inverted soil and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

We make a Variety of Sizes Working from 4 to 15 Feet Wide.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED! Don't let your dealer palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool on you under the assurance that it is better but SATISFY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN "ACME" ON TRIAL. We will send the double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States on trial, and if it does not suit, you may send it back, we paying return freight charges. We don't ask you to pay until you have tried it on your farm.

Send for Pamphlet containing Thousands of Testimonials from 46 different States and Territories.

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HARRISBURG, Pa. N. B.—PAMPHLET "TILLAGE IS MANURE" SENT FREE TO PARTIES WHO NAME THIS PAPER.

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As the introducers of the new celebrated Queen, we bring before the public for the first time, a variety of watermelons of the most valuable and profitable kind. BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD has such decided points of superiority that it will speedily become a popular variety. It is a large, round, smooth, and perfectly shaped watermelon, with a green, smooth skin, and a red, juicy, and delicious flesh. It is a variety of watermelon that is well adapted to the climate of this country, and is a variety that is well adapted to the climate of this country.

REMARKABLE OFFER! We will send you a box of BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD watermelons for only \$1.00. This is a box of watermelons that is well adapted to the climate of this country, and is a variety that is well adapted to the climate of this country.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will send you a box of BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD watermelons. This is a box of watermelons that is well adapted to the climate of this country, and is a variety that is well adapted to the climate of this country.

FLOWER SEEDS. We have a large stock of flower seeds, and we will send you a box of flower seeds for only \$1.00. This is a box of flower seeds that is well adapted to the climate of this country, and is a variety that is well adapted to the climate of this country.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE "STANDARD" FEED MILLS.

For Plantation, Farm, and Dairy Use.

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Best and Cheapest Feed Mills for all purposes in the market, and for convenience and simplicity far surpass all others. Give the greatest satisfaction to farmers and large feeders who are using them.

For the Following Reasons:

1st. On account of durability, simplicity and convenience.

2d. Doing the greatest amount of work for the power used.

3d. Will grind fine or coarse all kinds of grain, and make good corn meal and Graham flour, but are especially adapted for grinding feed.

4th. Are self-sharpening and reversible, running either right or left, and no trouble to keep in order. They can be run by steam power, horse power or water power.

No. 1 Mill is for hand or power use, but is especially adapted for hand use. Price, \$100.

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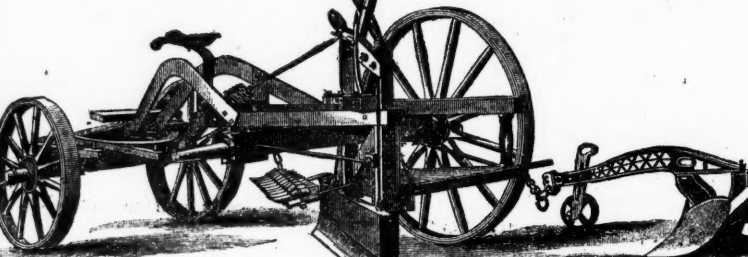
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Era in Road Making!

IMPROVED ROAD MACHINES MANUFACTURED BY S. PENNOCK & SONS CO., OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

The Pennock Road Machine is an invention which has come rapidly into popular favor because of its simplicity of construction, the excellent quality of the roads made by it, and the vast saving of labor and money by its use. Many of the principal cities and villages of Michigan are using this machine and it is rapidly coming into favor on the country roads where it is destined soon to be generally adopted. We present cuts of the styles of machines made by this company, all of which have peculiar merits of the highest order:



Improved Pennock Machine With Scarifier.

The above cut represents the well known four wheeled Pennock Machine, this year improved in certain important details, and the result of six years of careful experimenting and practical work in all soils. The cut also represents two extra, the Scarifier, and Plow Attachment, which for certain kinds of work are valuable aids to a Road Machine.

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Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE—Shorthorns.

A. D. GARMON, Highland, Oakland Co., Michigan. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m

A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Families represented: Oxford Greyhounds, Phyllis, Fomona, Deuchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. ap10-7

DENY, F. BATCHELOR, Oscoda Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Mary and other well bred stock. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Terms reasonable. my15-1

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. my15-1

CHERRARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Berkshire swine and Merino sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale. my15-1

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Registered Shorthorns of leading families—Pomona, Phyllis, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. ap10-7

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm, Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address, Riley, Clinton Co. my15-1

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti, Mich. Choice Shorthorns of the best breeding and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited. my15-1

F. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. Principal families Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Gwynnes, etc. Correspondence solicited. d181

E. S. BURMETT, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Irena, Victoria and Strawberry families. Stock for sale. my15-1

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. my15-1

HENRY LESTER, Oakdale Stock Farm, Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Gratton, Kent Co., Mich. my15-1

H. H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and American Merino Sheep. my15-1

M. WHITAKER, Hazelton Ridge Farm, Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and American Merino Sheep. my15-1

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Princess, Constance, Renick Rose of Sharon, Belle Duchesse, Young Mary, Stapleton Lass, Plumwood Lass, Victoria and Donna Maria families. 30-2m

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnston, Barry County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, and Poland China Swine. my15-1

L. LESTER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale. my15-1

JOHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of choice Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence, seven miles north on Gravel Road. my15-1

JOHN McKEAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. my15-1

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Favorable families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Ionia, Mich. d181

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red Swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my15-1

L. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Ionia, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. my15-1

LUTHER H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm, Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Correspondence solicited. my15-1

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. my15-1

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc. Families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solic

Poetry.

THE BROKEN VASE.

The vase wherein withers this flower
By the touch of a fan was riven,
Lightly the blow must have swept it,
For no answering sound was given.
But the wound, slight, disregarded,
Cutting into the crystal slowly,
With a sure, invisible pace,
Has at last encircled it wholly.
The water has fled, life is gone
From the flower, but still no token
Yet tells of the lethal wound.
Do not touch it—it is broken.
So often the hand one loves
With a touch wounds the heart love-lighted
Tears of itself breaks the heart
And the flower of its life is blighted.
Still intact to the world, it feels
The fine wound, with no outward token,
Silently wasting its way.
Do not touch it—it is broken.
—Translated from the French by May Daly.

FRIENDSHIP.

As on a journey Mirza-Schaffy sped,
He passed before a rich man's door and said,
"Your guest for some days I fain would be;
Help me to pass the time right pleasantly.
Prepare a feast, invite the friends most dear,
And let us have sweet converse and good cheer."
"I have no friends," the man of gold replied,
"No friends!" echoes the hard, ungrateful word
"I cannot stay one hour beneath the roof
That, blest with riches, yet holds friends aloof."
He shook the dust from off his feet, and o'er
That threshold passed without one greeting more,
"Alas for him heaven gives no friends!" sighed
he;
"He is not worth a good man's company."
—Frederick Von Bodenstedt.

UNEXPRESSED.

Fair are the hues of sunset,
Caught by the painter's art;
Sweet is the nightingale's singing,
That opens the rose's heart;
Bright are the lover's fancies,
Wrought from his dreams of bliss,
And wild and sweet the rapture
That lies in love's first kiss.
But the fairest of all pictures
Are those no art can reach,
The joys that thrill us deepest
Are beyond the power of speech;
The fairest tinted petals
Are hid in the rose's fold,
And the love that is divinest
Is the love that is never told.
—Julia Mills Dunn.

Miscellaneous.

A CURIOUS DISPOSITION.

Three ladies were seated in Agatha Foster's parlor. Miss Fortescue, large, dark, and of uncertain age, who monopolized the most comfortable arm chair, Mrs. Becker, shrunken and sandy, who was constantly sliding off the sofa and re-instating herself with a jerk, and Miss Agatha herself, who sat apart from the others, glancing uneasily out of the window as if distressed by their garrulity. Miss Agatha was a fair young woman, with a noble head and a countenance expressive of all grace and goodness. Yet at this moment she entertained feelings decidedly hostile to her callers, who had run in with familiar freedom of fellow-boarders in a family hotel, to chat away the afternoon. At heart they were immensely sorry that Miss Nannie Foster had not yet returned from a suburb where she had gone the day before. Miss Nannie, Agatha's cousin, companion and chaperone in one, was far more to their taste; she was more attentive, more easily impressed, more sympathetic, they thought. She never sat looking out of the window when they were retelling their choicest bits of scandal for her especial benefit. But then, she was a woman of years. However, they still lingered; it was a pleasant place. The Fortescues had the handsomest suite in the building—and furnished with such taste! Such carpets! Such decorative art! And the Fortescues were tip-top people. There were four of them, Miss Agatha, her two bachelor brothers ten and a dozen years her senior, and Miss Nannie, who, since their parents' death had kept the children together. The winter day drew to a close; the room grew dusky, and still the ladies lingered.

Agatha could endure it no longer; this of all days, she was without patience. She rose quickly.

"Ladies," she said, with an indignant quiver in her sweet contralto voice, "you must excuse me. I cannot listen to such conversation."

There was silence in a moment; then Miss Fortescue lifted her cumbrous frame. "Oh, certainly. I quite understand. We will withdraw. We do not wish to offend."

"Oh, certainly," faintly echoed Mrs. Becker, sliding from the sofa for the last time and preparing to follow.

Agatha's impatience increased. "And allow me to say," she exclaimed with no compunction, "that I think ladies might be better employed than with their neighbor's affairs."

"Good afternoon," said Miss Fortescue savagely.

"Good afternoon," sneered Mrs. Becker.

"Good riddance!" cried Agatha sharply as the door had closed.

"To-day of all the days," she said, as she walked to and fro in the dusk. Presently the door opened.

"All in the dark, Agatha?" asked a cheery voice.

"I thought you would never come, Nannie," was the swift, unvaried reply. Then she lit the gas.

"Why, what is the matter, my dear?"

"I have just put Miss Fortescue and Mrs. Becker out of the room, and it—it has annoyed me."

"Dear me, what had they done?"

"The same old sickening gossip. Miss Bruce flirts on the street; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have shown no marriage certificate; Mrs. Gray holds her step-child to the fire to burn it, and so on and so on?"

"They get their ideas from the morning papers," said Nannie calmly, unclasping her fur-lined circular. "The step-mother holding a child to the fire is a

favorite paragraph when news is scarce. Sometimes she heats the flat iron. For my part, I would never go that trouble." But Agatha could not respond to her staid humor. She helped put away the wraps, and inquired after the suburban friends.

"You look pale; aren't you well?" asked Miss Nannie when they were seated.

The girl dropped her eyes. "Nannie, I have some news for you," she said with an effort. "I—last night—I promised Mr. Peters—to marry him." Then she sighed as if relieved of a great burden.

The room was still, utterly still. If Miss Nannie were surprised or shocked she gave no token. She only sat quietly looking at the girl and taking time to collect her thoughts. Agatha never lifted her eyes until, after some moments, her cousin cleared her throat and tranquilly inquired: "Well, dear, are you satisfied that you will be happy?"

Then the girl rose and threw herself upon the sofa. "O, Nannie, I don't know; I can't tell."

More silence. Then Miss Nannie asked if she had told the boys?

To these women George and Lewis would be "the boys" as long as they lived.

"I told George at noon," replied Agatha, in a voice heavy with tears.

"Lewis was not here. I wish you would tell him."

"And what did George say?"

"He only said, 'I congratulate Peters.'"

Miss Nannie leaned back in her chair and meditated, bringing Peters up for a mental review. Poor little whiff! To be sure he had money, some social standing, and a fair education. They had known him a long, long time, and even felt for him a sort of distant relative's affection. They would do anything in the world for him. He often took Agatha about, to places of amusement, to church, or riding. But he was at least fifteen years her senior, and they had never dreamed of his aspiring to marry her.

His appearance was pitifully against him. Miss Nannie reviewed his bad build, his bowed legs, his "wild eye," as she called it—a suspicious eye that seemed to skim—about the room, while its mate regarded you with steadfast respect. Then she turned her thoughts to Agatha—Agatha, perfect in face and figure, and ennobled by education and advantages—Agatha, for whom a senator had proposed and a congressman languished, to say nothing of her lesser admirers—Agatha, who had rejected the senator because he lacked principle, and the congressman because he was a widower.

Nannie remembered that the girl had suffered and shed tears over refusing these and others. She had a curious disposition, as the boys had said.

At length Nannie roused and spoke. "I will tell Lewis; and now, dear, you had better dress; it is near dinner time. A little Florida water will cool your cheeks."

"Hark!" cried Agatha, "there he is now—gone into his room."

Nannie recognized the clumsy step. Lewis had never yet come up those stairs without tripping at the top; the rushing, impetuous way of his boyhood would always cling to him.

"I am going at once to tell him, before George comes," said Nannie, rising.

"Yes, do," sighed Agatha. And when her cousin had gone out across the corridor, and her tap had been answered by a careless "Come in!" the young girl stole after and listened at the crack of her brother's door.

"Lewis, I have news for you," said Nannie, gently, and there was a hidden sob in her fond voice. "Agatha has promised—to marry Mr. Peters."

"O, Lord!" cried Lewis, in open-mouthed disgust.

Agatha crept away from the door; her face was burning, and her heart beat hard.

But Miss Nannie remained awhile in her cousin's chamber.

"Lewis," she said, quietly, "I suppose we all feel the same over this—matter. Agatha says when she told George, he remarked that he 'congratulated Peters.'"

"Well, this is too bad," said Lewis, indignantly. "It is a shame if a girl with her face and brains can't do better. She is altogether too soft-hearted. She would have married all the men who ever proposed, if we had let her, and out of sheer pity, not because she cared for them. That is why she accepted Peters; couldn't bear to hurt his feelings; didn't want his bright eye suffused with tears! We must do something to prevent."

Nannie smiled deprecatingly. "We must be very careful. Agatha has a curious disposition, and, if she thought we were all against him, she would only pity him the more."

"If there were only some way to dispose of him," exclaimed Lewis, grimly; "if we could send him out with the next Arctic expedition—"

Nannie rose. "You will be very careful what you say, Lewis!"

"Oh, of course."

She lingered at the door. "Agatha has not a forceful nature by any means," she said; "she can get angry if she cares to. She tells me she put Miss Fortescue and Mrs. Becker out of our parlor to-day, because of their vile gossip. I have no doubt she did."

"Humph!"

Agatha came down to dinner with her face composed and her manner gracious as ever. Her inward defiance was not outwardly manifest. Of her family, George was a shade more dignified than usual, and Lewis appeared annoyed, while Nannie put on a regretful look and occasionally sighed. When they left the dining room Agatha, swept haughtily by the table at which sat the Fortescues and the Beckers. She was done with the twain, and intended they should see it.

Up in their own parlor George sat down by his sister. "Agatha," he said slowly, with an evident distaste for the subject, "do you think you did well to engage yourself to Mr. Peters before consulting your family?"

"I was of age three years ago," she said, regarding him with serene dignity.

"Yes, yes, of course. But there is such a thing as advice. Mr. Peters is our good friend; but is he a suitable husband for you?"

"What is there against him?" she asked unflinchingly. She was not blind to her lover's bodily imperfections. She had lain awake all night, mentally endeavoring to straighten his crooked limbs and control his recreant orb. But with daylight they had dawned upon her as uncompromising as ever.

But George would not stoop to personal allities.

"Nothing," he answered quietly. "Only we have looked very high for you. We want you to be happy."

"Then do not speak against Mr. Peters," she said in a way that seemed to dismiss the subject.

George betook himself to his own room and Lewis took his place by Agatha. "I suppose I am to congratulate," he said, with a careless disregard for Nannie's injunctions.

"You do not seem very enthusiastic," responded his sister calmly, recalling his recently-heard exclamation upon first learning the news.

"I can't help it if I don't," he answered half-impudently. "You know how proud we are of you, Gath, and we can't be expected to think any man good enough."

She smiled.

He went on recklessly: "I don't believe you knew what you were doing. You don't love Peters, you only pity him, just as you used to pity the Senator and all the rest. This crooked little curmudgeon! Why, he is older than George and cross-eyed!"

She sprang up in a rage: "Lewis, you have said quite enough. Never speak so again to me; I forbid it!"

Then she sought her own chamber and threw herself upon the bed.

Nannie came to her after awhile. "My poor darling! Why are you feeling so bad?"

"Lewis has been saying such awful things!"

"And you are quite sure you have made no mistake?"

"Quite sure."

She arose and arranged her toilet; Mr. Peters was to come that evening.

He arrived early. Nannie endeavored to be gracious, but soon excused herself, leaving Agatha to her lover, the boys having both gone out. And Agatha, with Lewis' cruel criticism still ringing in her ears, felt as if in a dream. Fortunately Peters made no inquiries as to her brother's opinions of the marriage. Miss Nannie had congratulated him as though all was satisfactory.

Agatha accepted his adoration, quite passively, and at last, when he had gone, retired to her own room to pity him and weep for him, and tell herself how much she loved him.

But as the winter slipped away the engagement was announced, and, having remained unbroken, Agatha's brothers began to feel resigned.

The quiet, intense devotion of Norman Peters was touching. He worshipped his betrothed; to him she was a very goddess.

"If," thought Nannie, with a softened regret, "if he were only not quite so small! If he were only a half-inch taller, to be of even height with Agatha!"

Meanwhile poor Agatha was fretting herself to death. A thousand little heartless sarcasms and glances of ridicule, to which Peters, in his great happiness, was utterly oblivious, were constantly stinging her. Night after night she passed in wakeful agony, the idea of breaking the engagement never once occurring to her. She was sure she loved him, and she realized the depth of his devotion. She endeavored to rise above morbid sensitiveness, telling herself that people would cease their cruel ways when they saw that she was determined to stand by him. But she grew thin, and her face wore a haunted expression. Mesdames Becker and Fortescue now began to circulate pretty little stories about her—ingeniously constructed but truthful romances.

Nothing very bad, for Agatha was a woman to whom no doubtful mist could cling for a moment; but whispers of "coquetry," "blighted hopes," "girlish folly," and "last resort," which, blown from lip to lip on the dubious breath of friendship, came at last to vex the ears of the Fortescues. Agatha only grew more pale. Stormy Lewis, however, one day confronted Miss Fortescue in the hall before his sister's room.

"I can tell you, madame, that you must discontinue your talk of my sister," he cried angrily.

Agatha came out. "Oh, Lewis, dear! He took her by the arm. 'Go back, Gath. I've a matter to settle with this lady. She knows what mischief she has been trying to work, and I intend the talk shall cease, or I will take measures she may not admire!'"

Without a word Miss Fortescue turned and fled.

"I was sorry for her," said Agatha; "she looked so guilty and helpless."

"I declare I haven't much patience with you," exclaimed her brother, "to think that you would defend her, and she every day assailing your good name. But all your ways of late are provoking. You are going to marry a man you don't love, because you pity him. For God's sake why didn't you pity some one suitable?"

She trembled with excitement and passion.

"Lewis, if you have the least particle of love or respect for me, you will never speak so again. I do love Norman, and it would kill me if anything should break the engagement!"

Lewis quit her presence crestfallen.

The days slipped by. There had been no date fixed for the wedding, nor was the subject discussed by the family.

None but Nannie knew the terrible tremor in which the girl existed. She was ever moving about, her hands constantly occupied. Day after day, rain or shine, the two women were out of doors. They had always an errand, usually one of mercy. Nannie, however disinclined, would have felt it a sin to oppose, and so Agatha dragged her off through the fitting sunshine, the moonshine, the chill or the spring-time, until one last morning it had been raining for three days, and so steadily that the sidewalk flags were cleaned and whitened.

Agatha said they would not be hampered with a carriage, and they took a car for a mile or so, alighting to walk a few squares to another line. The storm had abated, and the rain was but a listless drizzle.

Agatha slipped and slid once, and Nannie gave a frightened exclamation.

"My overshoes are useless," said the girl carelessly. "I must have another pair. I have a good deal of shopping to do soon."

"Your outfit!"—ventured Nannie, and stopped.

Agatha sighed, but her sigh was lost in the noise of the street.

A poor little yellow dog limped out from under a passing vehicle, holding up one paw and yelping pitifully.

"Oh, see!" cried Agatha, with her eyes wet. "Poor, poor doggie! I am so sorry!" The yelps died away in the distance, and the ladies went on.

A blind man crying, "Cough Losenge!" upon the corner detained them for a moment.

In the next block an old building had been torn away to give place to a new one. Careless workmen had left the sidewalk unguarded in one place, a step from which would have landed one in a deep cellar, where lay a number of loose foundation stones.

Just as they had reached this spot they were brought to a sudden halt by loud cries and confusion. Down the street, and directly toward them came a runaway team dragging a splendid carriage.

Agatha took an irresolute step forward, and then sprang back as the horses dashed up against the sidewalk.

The women were thus separated, and in a second Nannie was reaching forward, cold with horror.

"Agatha!" she cried, but too late. The girl had lost her balance, and had fallen backward, from the unguarded sidewalk down into the deep cellar, and there lay upon the stones limp and unconscious.

She would live, sadly crippled and helpless; the spine had been injured and one hip dislocated. So said the best of surgeons. She would henceforth require all care and tenderness.

"Thank God, she is not poor!" cried Nannie. As for the boys, George was completely crushed, and Lewis paced the floor for hours, crying for "his poor, poor sister!"

Agatha insisted upon hearing the worst, and, when it was made known, was very silent. By-and-by Nannie could see great tears trembling under the long, dark eyelashes.

"I would not mind," faltered the sufferer, "but for him. Who will love and care for him now?"

Then she asked that he be sent for at once. When he arrived, Nannie and the boys were in the room, but they withdrew to the window. Peters' face was as pale as Agatha's own.

"Norman, dear," she said without preface, "I am a cripple for life. I may never walk again. I sent for you—to give you your freedom."

A frightened expression overspread his countenance; his lip quivered, and he sank on his knees by the bed and buried his face.

"Agatha, darling!" he cried with real pathos, "don't, don't cast me off! You are a thousand times dearer to me now. All I ask is the right to care for you—his voice broke, and he fell to weeping."

By the window three persons heard it all. They looked in silence at each other, then Lewis strode swiftly across the room.

"Peters," he said, "we haven't done right by you. I, myself, have acted despicably. But if you will forgive and forget it will be very different in the future."

Then Peters, who had risen, stood silent and bewildered, till, through the mist of the room grew suddenly bright, for they had encircled him and were clasping his hands with loving warmth.

And as Agatha lay watching she raised a feeble hand to stay the tears that coursed her cheeks.

"I never thought," she sobbed aloud, "I never dreamed I could be made so happy."—Our Continues.

Legend of the Strasburg Clock.

The famous Strasburg clock furnishes one of the most interesting of Rhineland tales, and it is little known in connection with the wonderful clock. A celebrated mechanic once lived in Strasburg, whose only thought was a care for his motherless daughter and to produce some lasting work of art. He brooded so much over his mechanical plans that he neglected the commonest civilities, and became known as a crank. This made his pretty daughter very unhappy, but she said nothing, in the hope that his mysterious plans would soon reach success.

A rich magistrate and a young mechanic were suitors for her hand, but she refused the dignity and power offered by the one for the humble station of the other, though her decision was kept from her father until he should complete his work. Meantime she induced him to accept her lover for a partner, and the young man soon began to manage the elder's affairs.

One day Gata, for that was her name, heard her father shouting joyously. She flew toward the mysterious chamber, followed by her lover. The great work was done! They were admitted to look at the ingenious clockwork, now moving lightly and easily on its springs. The aged man, his white locks in disorder, his face proud and full of dignity, held the weeping girl in his arms as he gazed with a joyous awe at his wonderful work.

The inventor's name was soon on every tongue, and his fame brought members of the guild from Basel, whose citizens offered to buy the clock. Strasburg then agreed to purchase it, and selected a side chapel in the cathedral for its reception. Basel's citizens, however, unwilling to be disappointed, urged that another such clock be made, and offered the inventor a considerable sum. Then there was excitement in Strasburg, as its glory would surely depart, were other towns, argued the citizens, to boast of an equal work of art. The master must never be permitted to construct a second clock, was the unanimous opinion.

The offended magistrate, whose pride

still suffered because of Gata's rejection of his hand, now saw the opportunity he had been waiting for. He caused the inventor to be brought before a tribunal to promise never to build a second clock. He promised and firmly declined, saying: "God has given me talents. I have now done enough for my town and its glory. I see no crime in benefiting others by my art." The counselors cast down their eyes before his noble look, but they nevertheless decided to blind him, as that was the only way to prevent him from constructing a second clock. The accused heard the sentence with a contemptuous look, but he finally asked that he might undergo the punishment before his work, as he wished to give it some final improvements. The request was granted.

Long and tenderly the inventor gazed at his clock, when the revengeful magistrates urged that the execution of the sentence be hurried. At this, moved by the taunt, the old man quietly removed the principal springs that caused the motion of the clock, and surrendered himself for the torture. The clock suddenly began to whirl. The weights fell rattling to the ground. The bell struck inharmoniously thirteen times and breathed out its final sound like a wail of despair. The inventor, now blind, stood erect like a demon of revenge, and cried: "Rejoice, proud citizens, in my work; the clock is destroyed and my revenge complete."

During the moment of consternation and horror that followed, the young artisan led the old man into the arms of his unhappy daughter. The magistrate who had incited the dreadful crime became an object of contempt, and died cursed by the people. Gata and her lover confessed their attachment, and were united, with the unfortunate inventor's blessing. The clock was finally restored in 1842, and the glory of the restorer quite equals that of the constructor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bead Making.

The correspondent of the New York Sun who hunts up all the queer trades and ways of making an honest penny, interviewed an importer of beads recently, and gives a long and interesting account of the process, from which we glean the following: "The greatest production of glass beads is in Venice, where their manufacture has been a staple industry for a thousand years. It has been attempted in many other places, in all parts of the world, but never successfully anywhere else than there, where living is so cheap that an artisan can exist on five cents a day, where labor is proportionately low, and where secrets for the coloring and treatment of glass are possessed that are known nowhere else, and are invaluable for this work. The Venetians make many thousands of different kinds of beads, and I can show you sample cards of plain, single-colored beads in more than 200 different tints. When you come to the combinations of colors, the varieties they are capable of producing are only limited by the possibilities of human fancy. As an illustration of their cheapness of production, a bunch of eighty strings of small beads, each string six or seven inches long, is sold in Venice for a sum equivalent to 2½ cents of our money. It would cost much more than that simply to string them in this country, to say nothing of material and labor in manufacture."

"The smallest beads made are those most in demand among the Indians of North America, who are the greatest consumers of Venice's product. Beads so small that a threaded needle cannot be passed through them are what the Redskins value most, and for sewing them on deer-skin thread is employed, a material stiff enough to be pecked through the beads, yet strong enough to last forever. Few persons have an adequate idea of the quantity of beads the Indians take. The few of them here in New York city use up 20 pounds a month in making bead-work moccasins and such things. The Indians hunting in the vicinity of Niagara Falls also find employment for a great many, and the quantities that go to wild Indians in the far West are simply enormous."

"I have seen them make beads in Venice, and a very interesting work it is. A man takes a cylinder of glass, say two inches thick by seven or eight inches long, so hot that it is soft; rolls it smoothly round on a table and punches a hole through it lengthways with an iron rod. Then two boys seize its ends with pincers and run away rapidly in opposite directions. The faster they run and the further they go before the glass cools so that it will no longer draw, the finer will be the rod they will pull it out to, and, thin as it may be, the rod will be hollow all the way through. But it will not all be of the same thickness. In the center it will be very thin, and toward the ends will be less so. Therefore the workman breaks it up into short rods and carefully sorts them to get together those of like diameter. Then the beads are cut from the ends of these rods, a handful of them at a time, as you would cut off bits from a bunch of grass. How they do that I never quite understood. There is something in it I did not learn, for the rods are cold. The beads are cut off without smashing even the most delicate, and with the greatest accuracy in length. All I can say is they do it, and for proof there are the beads. Now, to smooth the ends of those little bits which have sharp edges, quantities of them are put in big drums with ashes, and at a pretty high temperature are revolved there until they are round and smooth. If they are to be sold simply as round 'seed' beads they are at this point finished, and are put upon strings by children. The rapidity with which this is done is astonishing. Each child has before it a great pile of the beads, and in each hand holds four or five long threaded needles, which are rapidly thrust into the pile until each needle is full, when the beads are pushed back on the threads. An attempt has been made to introduce unstrung beads, but consumers would not have them. The stringing is the practical evidence that each bead is perfect, and that is demanded."

Diphtheria poisons the blood. Convalescents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

Cigar Box Making.

A reporter of the Chicago Tribune tells how the process of manufacturing cigar boxes is carried on, in a large factory which he visited:

"A part of the large floor was occupied by the strips of wood, cut into the requisite thickness, one dimension for the bottom, sides and cover, and another for the ends. The strips of wood are run through a rip-saw, sawed in long strips, and into the required lengths by a second machine. The ends are then planed as smooth as the sides, and the pieces are ready to be made into boxes. Lids and sides have to pass through printing presses, of the same pattern as used in ordinary job rooms, but much heavier, to have the brand, trademark, etc., printed upon them with indelible ink. Then the pieces go to the nailer, who uses a machine for his work. The nailing machines are somewhat similar in appearance to type-setting machines, and require but little experience to be quite dexterously handled."

"The nails are fed into a hopper on the top, passing through small brass pipes into little tubes at the proper distances for the parts to be nailed together. By the pressure of the foot on the foot-board of the machine, the operator forces the nails out of the tubes into the wood, and accomplishes, with the aid of the machine, six times as much work as the most experienced workman could do with hand and hammer; besides, the work is of necessity done far more accurately. The first operation is the nailing together of an end and head piece, which are placed in large piles, and then two of these pieces are nailed together, forming the sides of the box. Boys nail on the bottoms and girls tack on the cover temporarily, while other girls paste on the cloth linings. The half-completed boxes are then piled up until they are perfectly dry."

"An experienced nailer averages about 850 boxes per day, receiving twenty-five cents for 100 boxes, while the boys and girls are paid by the week, earning from four dollars to ten dollars per week."

"After the boxes are dry, they are brought under a rapidly revolving planer, which removes all overhanging wood-work, while whirling sand wheels smooth off the edges. A large force of girls is employed in putting on the finishing touches, which means to paste on the edgings, inside labels, linings and flaps. For this work the girls are paid eighty cents per hundred, and they earn from five to nine dollars per week."

"The lumber used in the manufacture of cigar boxes is, with few exceptions, either bass-wood or red cedar. Bass-wood grows in almost unlimited quantities in Michigan, Minnesota, and the northern part of Wisconsin. It is shipped to this city in rough boards, which are re-cut, planed and stained by a peculiar process, so that it closely resembles cedar wood, from which it is different in color, and lacking in that sharp, pungent odor which is deemed of particular value for the packing of cigars. Bass-wood boxes are used for the ordinary quality of cigars. The red cedar grows in Mexico, Cuba and Central America, and forms an important article in the exports of those countries. Cedar costs in Chicago in the neighborhood of forty dollars a thousand, lined feet of the ordinary lumber dimensions."

"An important item in the manufacture of cigar

The Household.

EARLY FASHIONS.

It is yet too early for "inspirational attacks of spring sewing," although a Woodward Avenue dry-goods house has already displayed a window full of new designs in prints, and fashion journals have told us how to make them up. There are many who find it necessary to replenish the wardrobe after the holidays, or who find in the "resting spell" which follows an opportunity to make over or renew old garments. To these a hint of "what they are going to wear" will be timely.

Woolen dresses are very fashionable for street and house wear this season, generally fine, soft goods, which fall into graceful lines and folds. Camel's hair, serge, cashmere and the newer brown cloth are the favorite materials; and the preference is for solid colors in brown and gray, a contrasting color being used to brighten and vary them. The vest, which is almost indispensable at the moment, the high standing collar, the cuffs and the narrow pleating at the foot of the skirt, are of velvet, though there is a fancy for using wool goods of a bright shade. Such dresses are usually made with the postil ino blouse, and the pleats in the skirt of this are sometimes faced with velvet, which shows nearly to the waist line. Skirts are kilt pleated, or five wide box pleats make the lower part which shows under the drapery, which is short and full on the hips and long behind. A newer arrangement has very short, bouffant drapery in the back, with the lower ends turned under to form a soft puff which falls over upon the wide pleats which finish the skirt to the foot. The front may have panels on the sides, which may be braided, embroidered or left plain as preferred, while the space between the panels is filled in with narrow perpendicular pleats. There are very simple and stylish ways of making loose, slender, and bouffant drapery of a single breadth of wide stuff, but this full width needs to be firmly fastened along all the edges, leaving nothing to hang or get out of order. To do this, the lower end is first sewed across to the foundation skirt; the material is then turned up to the belt, and sewed there in two very full box pleats. The drapery is next done by a cluster of pleats folded closely together rather low on each side, with their edges sewed underneath quite out of sight; higher up in the middle of the breadth another full thick bunch of folds is taken, tucked permanently, and hidden in the fullness of the double box pleats of the top.

These position basques, we are advised, are to be quite pointed in front, and very short on the sides. Vests of velvet are plain or scantily gathered for persons who are stout, and quite full and drooping for those who are slender. A pretty fancy is to strap them across with velvet bands and buckles. A width of soft silk makes a very pretty vest, shirred full at the throat, left loose and full to the waist line, where it is again shirred several times, and then falls in a puff over the edge of the basque. Some dresses are cut with polonaise backs, and very short pointed fronts, to which the pleated front drapery is attached, the joining being concealed under a belt of velvet which is sewed in at the under arm seam, and fastens lower down over the vest, forming a slight V. The ends of the straps must be finished with a bow of ribbon or several velvet loops under a jet or steel buckle.

There is a fancy for making woolen house dresses with plain round waists, adding the usual accessories of velvet. Surplice folds sewed in at the shoulder seam and meeting at the belt, are a pretty trimming, and beneath the edges of these pleats the customary vest is inserted. Sleeves are still skin tight, and the woman who can lift her arms above her head when clad in her best dress, without splitting the seams of the sleeves, may be sure she is "all out of style." It is still the vogue to have them set in military style, viz., high upon the shoulder. The trimming consists almost uniformly of a narrow cuff.

In washable fabrics we have the standard satteens, percales and batistes. "India lawn," a new fabric which is really cotton woven in coarse, irregular threads to imitate linen, will be used this summer in place of bishop's and Victoria lawns. The new designs in percales and satteens are in what are called tapestry figures; stripes are to be worn, checks, bars, and the ever popular polka dots. Some of the new goods show large flower patterns on dull red or dark blue or green grounds; or foliage, as that of the coons, shaded in natural colors. Plain goods are not to be combined with these figured goods as heretofore, the fancy being to make them entirely of one kind of goods. The short, round skirts, with ruffles for trimming, have the full drapery, short or long, as is most becoming, seen on wool dresses. The waist may be an unlined position basque, though for dresses not to be frequently laundered the full waists are liked. Many of these satteens dresses will be made en polonaise, the front having pleats coming from the shoulder, belted in at the waist, and forming the fullness of the drapery below. A recent *Bazar* figures a costume with fullness gathered into the neck, both front and back, and shirred into shape at the waist line. Without doubt the tucked and pleated waists so popular for muslins and lawns last summer will be equally in favor this. Buttons are very small and set closely together.

For children the gimpes dresses and the blouse-princesses are most popular, and are worn by girls from two to twelve years of age. Some of these gimpes are made with belts, and the skirt is very full, with no gorges, and simply hemmed and tucked, or trimmed with parallel lines of braid. The princess dresses show the full shirred vest fronts, which are quite wide and fall in a soft puff over the pleatings at the foot of the skirt. Black stockings are worn by children of all ages, and with all dresses; but *hosiery shoes* are the fashion for those under eight years of age.

New life by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE PROFITS OF FARMING.

"Figures won't lie," says an old proverb, and if so, farmers can get but sorry encouragement from our valued correspondent A. C. G.'s "Lessons of the Census Report," in the *FARMER* of some weeks ago. He thinks a profit of \$200 a year on an investment of \$5,000 not sufficient inducement to young men to engage in farming. Perhaps it is not; probably farming is a slow way to amass a competency in these days of sudden fortunes made by gambling in stocks and grain options; but, after all, there is something to be said in favor of small profits and safe investments. The great trouble with us all is the mad haste to be rich, as if money were the only thing worth having. Who nowadays ever echoes the prayer of Agur, "Give me neither poverty nor riches? Our hearts are too covetous, our hands too ready to grasp after wealth and its luxuries, by whatever means we may; and we forget that the secret of happiness is in our own hearts, not in any externals we may secure. And there is a lesson, too, in Dean Swift's saying: "We see what God thinks of riches by the hands in which He places them."

It would seem that a man whose farm, valued at \$5,000, has returned him a couple of hundred dollars over and above all expenses, has not so much to complain of after all. True, his income will not compare with Vanderbilt's, but we cannot all be money kings; and that four per cent. profit over which he is inclined to grumble, would have saved more than one merchant or manufacturer from bankruptcy during the past year. And in addition to his profits he has had from his farm a not inconsiderable portion of his living expenses which very few farmers ever take into account. It is "too small business" to credit the farm with every pound of butter or meat, every dozen of eggs, every quart of milk or fruit consumed in the family, yet these things have a money value. His living expenses, to the man in town, are the very large moth which eats up his profits; the farmer generally reckons his living at the figures of his grocery bill.

Take the man in town whose capital of \$5,000, invested in trade or manufacturing, yields him an income of say fifteen per cent, which is certainly a very liberal estimate, taking one year with another. Most men on five thousand dollar farms will envy him his income and think they could save money out of it. But he is met at the outset by an expense of which the farmer knows nothing, house rent, a single item which will consume one-fourth of his income. The farmer's fuel comes from his wood-lot and costs him the trouble of preparing it; the other must pay \$6 per ton for coal in car-load lots. Gas bills and water rates swallow another portion; and when the "butcher's and baker's and candle-stick maker's" bills are settled, even with careful economy, there is a very small part left for clothing for the family and the endless expenses classed as incidentals. At the end of a year the year's income is gone, and he would esteem himself fortunate if he had one per cent. interest on his capital to show for a year of hard work and anxiety, with no rainy days or Saturday afternoons off.

It "counts up" at a rapid rate, when every article of food has a money value represented by retail rates at the grocer's; and when people move into town from the farm and begin to buy the family supplies, it actually frightens them to see how fast the bills increase; they see visions of the poorhouse in the immediate future. Yet they never thought these things amounted to anything when they lived on the farm.

The farmer's business has its "booms" and depressions, yet with all the ups and downs, is after all the most reliable. Seed time and harvest fail not; he always has something. His little all is not to be swept away in a day by one of those financial convulsions which shake the business world to its centre; he does not see goods lie unsold on his counters while his notes go to protest and the sheriff adjusts his business for him. The manufacturer may find his costly machinery rendered practically valueless by some new invention which makes the cost of manufacturing so much less than by old processes that the latter can only be conducted at a loss; or his looms stand in enforced idleness because of an overstocked market. But so long as the great world must be fed, so long can the farmer stand between the great and bountiful Mother Earth, which gives us all, and the hungry human beings who demand food, taking from one to give to another. He is, after all, the first "middleman."

And there are just two alternatives open to the man who is dissatisfied with farming. He can abandon his business for another he thinks "pays" better, and in nine cases out of ten fall ignominiously to secure his despised four per cent. profits; or he can put brains enough into his business to make it pay, and in this lies the secret of success.

BEATRICE.

HEALTH VS. EDUCATION.

There is probably no person, youth or adult, who on being asked which is preferable, health or education, but would upon reflection reply in favor of health. But this is a proposition seldom logically impressed upon the mind at the beginning of life's career. We accept the great gift of life and venture upon it blindly. We begin to build its structure, de-siring it to be a thing of beauty and success, showing in its fair and spacious apartments the patient skill and earnest effort of the workman. We do not consider whether the work done at this period of life will adjust itself harmoniously and advantageously to that of future periods. We do not plan intelligently, nor take life as a whole. We have petty ambitions which though exultingly obtained, but mar the perfection of our structure in the end. We exhaust for trivial purposes forces which should extend over long periods of time. If our supply of vital energy were limitless, prodigality would not so much matter as when viewed in the light of this physiological law. There is a certain general energy in the organism which may be used in many di-

rections, and may take different forms, according as it is called out or needed. But its total amount is strictly limited, and if it is used to do one thing it is not available for another.

To acquire, is the aim of youth, and we set about obtaining an education with all provisions, except a knowledge of our highest interests. Books signify knowledge; the mastery of many text-books, the accumulation and memorizing of a multitude of facts—these constitute the popular idea of education. It is expected that somehow, by some process of evolution, these intellectual advantages will develop common sense, and acquire for the youth solidity of character.

Physical irregularities are unheeded; it is of little consequence that this period of mental development is also the most important period of physical development, which if arrested, makes the growth and perfection of mental power impossible. This knowledge of life's growths and necessities does not form a part of the curriculum, or it would be less often learned by experience. How can the earnest student realize that pain will paralyze mental effort and drown thought?

We build upon our experiences, in deed and thought. To-day we stand upon the threshold of deeds, and perform those nearest our hands. To-morrow's light shows all yesterday's labor vain. How can we tell what is best?

What is the use of all the culture of the past, the world of "educators," the endless array of books, if they cannot teach us how to avoid the errors and weaknesses of the past, how to make life useful and happy and strong?

What possibilities for development God has put into some souls but to be dwarfed and distorted by misdirected education and ignorance of the right method of living! Without the organic happiness accompanying good health and harmonious development, life is not worth living. We cannot tolerate it, or be in any degree useful, without taking a cheerful view of its conditions. What is left to enjoy or live for, when the individual is diseased in body, and thought is distorted into everything unhealthy, unnatural and morbid? What must be the quality of labor when met by impaired forces? So long as the most successful student is the one who can do the greatest amount of work in the least time, and it is an honor to graduate young, no matter how many years are wasted in frivolity afterwards, or how severe a strain has been brought to bear upon the individual during the years of constitution building—so long as education is considered apart from physiological laws, health and happiness will be the price paid by many of the finest minds. And especially is this true of woman, whose nervous system is more sensitive and finely balanced than man's; and when once this delicate balance is lost, it is impossible to become again perfectly restored.

Education is to prepare one for the work of life, to make men and women good, happy and successful. Whatever secures this education, and that discipline, accomplishment, training, or whatever you choose to term it, which results in disease, unhappiness and failure, is not education, and serves only to embitter life by the hopelessness of "what might have been."

LESLIE, Jan. 28, 1883.

DON'T KNOW HOW.

"They don't know how to be rich. They had pie for breakfast."

"A stuck up notion!" says Mrs. Ill-bred, and in a sense she speaks truly, for I read it in "Personals" in Harper's Weekly, when days were long and grass was green, and it has "stuck" to my mental "bang" ever since. The criticism was passed by one perennially rich, upon another whose wealth met him midway in life. The remark is a good one. I like it. I appreciate its force and scope, as only those who have had an extensive experience in the "boarding round" business can.

Ah, what a multitude of sins against the grizzled gizzard of the human "Turkey" it lets loose in that biped's brain for he has "conformed to custom" and taken the consequences, i. e. the effects of a digestion below par.

Now, this "don't know how," is not a question of wealth or poverty. It is simply a question of intelligence, good breeding and true economy. These, properly combined and applied will evolve a happy, healthful "home"—where the most fastidious will delight to linger, and crown it with a beautiful and wholesome abundance, on a farm of 40 acres; but without "these three" there is an ill-timed and an out of place air and effect to things born of the most generous and hospitable impulses, while waste and confusion "rule the roost," though the acres from which these, thus poor, gather into barns may be counted in hundreds.

Of course the daughter of the forty acre family would wear only pretty print dresses for school dresses. But then, she knows that they are just the proper thing to wear there, and she is so rich in that rare quality called common sense, that she would wear them just the same, if she was the daughter of a millionaire. She would do this, because she has knowledge, and wisdom to apply it where it will do the most good, and that is, where it carries on and out the principles of the laws governing the eternal fitness of things; and there is no "pinching economy" about it in either case. She does not feel it to be such, for she gets a present "value received" for every dollar invested, and is looking forward to an accruing interest, richer than ever bank vault held, that she knows will surely be hers.

In short, she knows how and when to take life's "Pie," and so she does not take it for "breakfast."

On the other hand, the daughter of the hundreds of acre family, or perhaps I should say the daughter of the house of Confusion, no matter whether the farm be hundreds of acres or only ten, will believe that her "standing" in school and in the world at large will be high or low in direct proportion to the display of costly clothing that she can manage to make. And so she labors, studies, plans, lives and at last dies the slave of this ever present, all absorbing idea.

She gets what is to her a "present value received" for every dollar invested. And that is all, if we omit that "trifling" intellectual interest, which bears the same relation to mental hygiene, that "pie for breakfast" does to the physical.

Metaphysicians tell us that conscience is the result of education. No doubt they say truly. Then what a happy day it will be that finds the universal conscience educated up to the point where it rejects the unwholesome idea of "pie for breakfast" in its many headed sense and varied application. Nobody, then, will "hate" the word economy, because all will know that economy and stinginess are strangers, that true economy makes "home" beautiful, and life worth living.

METAMORA, Jan. 31st, 1884. E. L. N.Y.E.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The Chicago Herald says that old leather articles, such as leather bags, the leather seats of dining-room chairs, the leather cover of the library table, and any other dingy looking leather things that you have become tired of beholding in their rustiness, can be restored to their pristine freshness by an application of good blacking, a subsequent brushing, a very slight oiling, and an after-dressing of gum tragacanth. You will be surprised and delighted with the result. The same authority declares that kid shoes may be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with a little pure glycerine or castor oil.

Nobody knows why it is so, unless through the "total depravity of inanimate things," yet when a goblet is broken, the foot and bowl generally part company, leaving the latter intact, to tantalize the housekeeper by its possibilities of usefulness. These footless glasses make good jelly cups, if only they would stand upright, which they can be made to do by boring holes in a piece of board, the holes to be large enough to receive sufficient of the shaft of the glass to hold it steady.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman recommends water lime as most excellent for scouring tinware, and tells how it is to be used: "Rub with a damp cloth dipped in the cement, then wash off with soap and water and dry thoroughly; then with a dry woolen cloth polish with the cement and rub off all adhering particles with another cloth. This method is much more satisfactory than if the ware is merely scoured without polishing, while it is really very little work to one who knows exactly how to do it, and instead of running about to hunt up cloths, has them hung up in a convenient place ready for use."

J. M. STAHL, in the *Rural New Yorker*, highly recommends the following remedy for the intolerable itching caused by frost-bites: "In a gallon of water as hot as can be borne, dissolve all the powder alum you can. In this soak your feet two hours, adding warm water as the other cools. The next morning you can draw on your boots in comfort."

A WRITER in the *Druggists' Circular* offers the following remedy for earache, which, he says, after repeated trials, never fails to afford almost instant relief: "Olive oil, one ounce; chloroform, one dram. Mix and shake well together; then pour 25 or 30 drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the air and retain the mixture."

THREE GOOD RECIPES.

The Household Editor vouches for the excellence of the following recipes, which are furnished her by the kindness of Miss Burchfield, of this city:

BREAKFAST ROLLS which come to the table morning after morning deliciously sweet, light, warm and tender, are made by taking a sufficient quantity of bread dough, which has been sponged over night and is therefore light and ready to "make up," adding a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg to dough enough for a dozen and a half rolls; mould well, roll out half an inch thick, cut out with round cake cutter, spread each circle with a bit of butter, and fold one third over, set to rise in a warm place, and bake by a quick fire. They should rise within ten minutes, and be baked in ten more.

INDIAN PUDDING—Put a quart of milk in a pan and when it comes to a boil, add a cup of corn meal, with a little milk; remove from the fire, pour in a bowl, and stir in half a cup of molasses and about a cup of sugar, or enough to make it pretty sweet; two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of ginger and a little salt. Bake half an hour.

LEMON PIE—Chop two good sized apples and one large lemon, pared, pretty fine, add a coffee cup of sugar. Bake between two crusts.

Useful Recipes.

ORANGE CAKE—White cake baked in layers. Put together with whipped cream and oranges sliced.

WHITE CAKE—Two cups of sugar, two-thirds cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, the whites of six eggs, four cupful of flour, two small tablespoonfuls baking powder. Flavor to taste with almond, vanilla or lemon.

PEARL CAKE—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup corn starch dissolved in one cup milk, two cups flour, whites of five eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. This is a very fine cake.

APPLE FLOAT (This is delicious).—One pint of cold stewed apple-sauce, sweetened to taste; the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth, and either spread over or mixed in with the apple-sauce. Flavor with vanilla. To be eaten at once with cream.

BROWN BATTER PUDDING—One cup molasses, one cup milk, three cups flour, three eggs, one and a half cups currants or raisins, quarter teaspoon soda, a little cinnamon, cloves and allspice, pinch of salt. Pour in a mould and boil three hours.

SOMETHING FOR TEA—Try this for tea some night: Pick up one teaspoonful of codfish, let it soak in lukewarm water while you mix two cups of cold mashed potatoes with one pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a good sized lump of butter, and pepper and salt if it is necessary;

then add the codfish, mix all well, and bake in a buttered pudding dish for from 25 to 30 minutes. Serve hot.

PEACH ROLL—Mix a dough as for short cake. Roll out one-fourth inch thick. Spread on this dried peaches which have been stewed quite dry, mashed and sugared. Roll this up. Take a clean white cloth, wring it out of hot water, sprinkle some flour over it, and roll the pudding in it loosely, as it must have room to swell. Wind a string around it or sew it up. Place in a kettle of boiling water, and boil from half an hour to an hour according to size of roll. Eat with sugar and cream. Good dried apples make a very good steamed or boiled roll also, served in the same way.

Where Others Fail.

The merits of **ATHLOPHOROS** as a specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia are not proved by the fact that it cures when other treatments fail. Says Mr. G. G. Thompson, of New Haven: "Forty-two years I have been a sufferer from Rheumatic Neuralgia, which attacked me suddenly without warning, destroying all hope of sleep and rest. I have tried hundreds of remedies. With the exception of **ATHLOPHOROS** not one of them afforded me the slightest benefit. It has done me more good than all the other remedies combined."

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